

## THE DRAMA.

## MR. JEFFERSON AS DR. OLLAPOD.

Colman's comedy of "The Poor Gentleman" was produced by Mr. Jefferson on the 5th inst. at the Grand Opera House, Philadelphia, and the comedian enacted Dr. Ollapod for the first time in the Philadelphia. The Philadelphia Inquirer gives this account of the interesting event:

The play has been recast by Mr. Jefferson in such a manner as to make it conform somewhat to the requirements of the stage. It is still, however, Colman's comedy, entitled not one of its fair proportions, and the most exacting stickler for the sanctity of the legitimate text.

Dr. Ollapod must be always Colman's, and, while we must laugh at him upon the stage, we should prefer not to meet him in life. He is a man of great talent, but his talent is not of the kind that would make him a great actor. He is a man of great talent, but his talent is not of the kind that would make him a great actor. He is a man of great talent, but his talent is not of the kind that would make him a great actor.

Noting that in the way of comedy-acting has ever been seen upon the stage than the first one, Dr. Ollapod is a man of great talent, but his talent is not of the kind that would make him a great actor. He is a man of great talent, but his talent is not of the kind that would make him a great actor.

Oh! The chiming of the bells!  
The seraphic story tells.  
As it strikes the listening ear,  
Or him who hears the Christmas morn,  
Snatch victory from the grave,  
And snatched make of all woman born.

Oh! The sounding of the bells!  
With every cadence and swell,  
The human heart is made to glow,  
For the precious gift he gave,  
To make men pure and brave,  
While the sunning, rugged paths of earth are trod.

Oh! The music of the bells,  
That in the air is heard,  
Brings down the Christmas joy to every heart,  
Puts all passions out to flight,  
And sends sorrow out to night,  
And bids man from his dross to stand apart.

Oh! The clanging of the bells,  
That send a thrill of awe,  
As with a hand more than mundane might,  
Through all the changeable years,  
Of smiles, and tears, and joys,  
It arms the soul of man for an enduring fight.

Oh! The tremor of the bells!  
From their vibration tells  
The creed of "peace on earth, good will to men";  
And with a ring that rings the bells,  
The forgiving kindness flows,  
O'er the hills, 'r valleys, o'er sword and fen.

Oh! The glit'ring, gilding star,  
That in a flash set afire,  
Was beacon to a lost yet happy way,  
And with a ring that rings the bells,  
To guide, refine the race,  
And to the human, grand angelic grace.

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## MR. JUDSON'S MISSION WORK.

TRYING TO BUILD UP A POOR CHURCH.  
CONGREGATIONS LEFT IN TROUBLE BY THE UP-TOWN MOVEMENT OF RICH PERSONS—RESULTS OF ONE YEAR'S LABOR.

A reporter of THE TRIBUNE recently visited the Rev. Edward Judson in his study in the Bazaar Baptist Church, at Bedford and Downing-sts., and found him engaged in correcting the proof-sheets of the biography of his late pastor, the Rev. John H. Johnson. Mr. Judson is about thirty-five years of age, and of medium height. He has a smooth face, and in conversation is very earnest. Mr. Judson resided for one of the most prominent churches in New Jersey, when, during the six years of his ministry, grew from a membership of 240 to 750. His congregation showed its appreciation by giving him a large salary and a handsome home. He relinquished this comfort to take charge of the Bazaar Baptist Church, which was then a small and salary and deprived of every semblance of luxury. It was for the purpose of gathering some information as to the nature of his present ministry and the results achieved. In the first year of his labors that the reporter visited Mr. Judson. "I came to this city," said Mr. Judson, "because there seemed to me the need of special efforts to keep a great middle class of lower New York drifting away from the churches and Christianity. It was my purpose to sow the seed in the slums of New York, but to organize churches in the workingmen and women, and in fact the rising classes, might have a feeling of ownership and responsibility. I believe that the blessed Lord's love has its fullest outflow to regenerate individuals and communities through the local church. These worthy people have no independent spirit to be patronized; if you can get enough of them together, they are willing and able to maintain the large religious and philanthropic enterprises of their own. The up-town drift of the middle class has left the lower part of the city in a relatively neglected condition. I find the spirit of caste and of practical distrust in the saving power of Christianity too evident in the tendency of churches to follow certain agreeable grades of population up town, thus reaching back to touch the abandoned multitudes only with their ecclesiastical finger-tips called 'missions.' I have no new notions. I have taken an old church, out of which the wealth has gradually drained, and where the Gospel agencies have become correspondingly feeble, and I have associated and applied the two principles of evangelization and organization."

"What is the character and status of the people among whom you labor?"  
"Among the respectable boarding-houses which are filled with young men and women," continued Mr. Judson, "who are passing through the first phases of difficulty, and who are not yet able to support themselves, I have taken an old church, out of which the wealth has gradually drained, and where the Gospel agencies have become correspondingly feeble, and I have associated and applied the two principles of evangelization and organization."

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## THE FIRE RECORD.

## FLAMES IN A PIANO FACTORY.

A fire broke out early yesterday morning in the piano factory of Horace Waters, No. 1 Broome-st. The flames were soon under control, and the loss amounted to \$500. The property was insured.

LOSSES IN VARIOUS PLACES.  
CLAREMONT, N. H., Dec. 24.—The main buildings of Freeman & Clark's Novelty Wood Working establishment were burned last night. Their contents, including valuable machinery, \$2,000 worth of posts and several hundred dollars' worth of doors, sashes and blinds were also destroyed. Fifty men were thronged with persons eager to learn the particulars of the fatal affray. The Coroner empaneled a jury at once, and the story as told by the witnesses is substantially as follows: This morning Captain Nutt called on his nephew, Clark Breckenridge, cashier of the People's Bank, of Fayette County, stating that he wished to transact some business at the bank, and for the sake of convenience asking that it might be done this morning. After it had been attended to he told Breckenridge that he would make a call on him; that he had received two infamous letters from Dukes, and desired an interview with him. He asked his nephew to go to his hotel, which is opposite the bank, and see if Dukes was in his room. They both crossed the street together, Breckenridge, when in the main entrance asked the porter to show him to Mr. Dukes's room. He and the porter passed through the sitting-room, and were then joined by J. J. Feather, all three going upstairs. Breckenridge knocked at Dukes's door, who responded "come in." He opened the door and told Dukes that Captain Nutt wished to see him. Dukes replied, "Show him in."

At this moment Captain Nutt, who had not waited for Breckenridge to return, but had come in by the private entrance and followed the party upstairs, passed into the room, closing the door after him. Breckenridge, Feather and the porter remained on the outside. The noise of a scuffle was heard immediately. Breckenridge and Feather rushed into the room, and found the men locked in a struggle. They threw themselves between them, Feather forcing Dukes into one corner of the room, while Captain Nutt and Breckenridge were near the fire-place. While Feather still held Dukes by the neck, he cried out, "I'll shoot you!" The report of a pistol followed, and Captain Nutt fell unconscious, dying in about ten minutes. Breckenridge caught his uncle as he was falling, and they both went down together.

Nutt had his hand upon his revolver with the grasp of death, but had not drawn it from his pocket. The ball entered the outside corner of the left eye, passing to the other side of the head through the brain. Dukes at once delivered himself into the custody of the Sheriff.

His friends give the following account of the affair: Captain Nutt went to his room this morning with Breckenridge. As soon as Nutt entered the room he began an assault on him with his cane, striking him over the head. A struggle immediately ensued, Dukes crying, "Murder!" He wrestled the cane from Nutt, who withdrew a few steps and made an attempt to draw his revolver. Dukes drew his and fired immediately, with fatal effect. From the circumstances attending the case it was expected that they were expecting and were prepared for an encounter.

Both were men of high social and political prominence, and the affair has cast the deepest gloom over the entire community. Dukes is unmarried, and about thirty-three years old. He is a graduate of Princeton College of the class of 1875. He was admitted to the bar in 1876, and has since been a member of the bar, but never practiced. He served through the war and for several years was cashier of the National Bank of Fayette County. After the election of General Ball to the State Treasury, he resigned his position in the bank and accepted the appointment of cashier of the Treasury. He has always stood high in the community and was regarded as a man of high character and ability. He was about forty-six years old and leaves a wife and seven children.

The Coroner's jury rendered the following verdict: "That the said A. C. Nutt came to his death by the hand of the said Dukes, who was armed with a revolver, and that the said Dukes was acting in the defense of his honor." Nothing was developed in the evidence before the Coroner's jury showing what caused the quarrel, or what led to the fatal shot. The Coroner's jury was waiting for the jury to return a verdict.

THE OUTLOOK IN IRELAND GLOOMY.  
LONDON, Dec. 25.—A largely-attended meeting was held here last night for the purpose of organizing a fund to relieve the distress in Ireland. Many telegrams and letters from clergymen in Ireland, including Archbishop Croke, were read at the meeting, describing the outlook as gloomy and appalling, and stating that the people are on the verge of a famine. A resolution was passed urging the Government to take steps to prevent the people from perishing from want of the necessities of life.

IRISH EMIGRATION.  
THE PURPOSES OF THE BRITISH GOVERNMENT EXPRESSED BY THE PARLIAMENT.  
BOSTON, Dec. 24.—Major Gaskell, of Dublin, one of the Government Committee on Emigration, has been interviewed by a Herald reporter on the subject of the alleged scheme of the British Government to send Irish emigrants to the United States, and to provide for their maintenance in the destinations of their emigration. The instructions of the Government are to send out as many emigrants as possible, and to provide for their maintenance in the destinations of their emigration. The instructions of the Government are to send out as many emigrants as possible, and to provide for their maintenance in the destinations of their emigration.

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